

forest,—very many—very strong,—and that I will fight no more against them.”

From New York they returned, by the way of Albany and the lakes, to the Upper Mississippi, where they were set at liberty. Black Hawk had little opportunity, after this period, to signalize himself by any martial deeds. By the invitation of the government of the United States, he again, in 1837, visited the Atlantic states, in company with many of the chiefs of different tribes. They proceeded as far as Boston, and were received with public ceremonies in every quarter. The remainder of the life of Black Hawk offers nothing particularly worthy of being recorded. He died at his residence on the Des Moines, on the 3d of October, 1838.

The character of Black Hawk is not marked by any very striking or peculiar qualities to distinguish him among the multitude of savage leaders. The reputation which he enjoyed during his life-time, has brought him under our notice in this work, rather than the talents which he exhibited in war or council. His name was once the terror of the western frontier, but his military exploits fade into insignificance when compared with those of Philip, Pontiac, Brant and Tecumseh.

